Amusements To-Day. Rowery Theatre-Aitide (). Columbia Opera House-Variety. Egyptian Hall-site st., near 31 ev. Fifth Avenue Theatre- Lady of Lyons. Gilmore's Garden Shooling Match.
Grand Opera House - Mrs Million.
Heller's Wonder Theatre - Ope New York Hold.
Acts American Museum - 103 B very.
Acts Memalyay Theatre - Our Girl.
New York Aquarium - Bealway and Million.

Orympte Theatre—Jack and Jul.
Park Theatre—Our Boating House.
Parkian Nacieties—Great Attractions. Matines.
Ren Francisco Ministrets—Broadway and Ma st. Theatre Comique-Variety.

Tony Pastor's New Theatre-Variety. Matines. Luion Square Theatre—The Danish Wallack's Theatre—My Awiil Dal.

Was There Not a Bargain ?

Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN of Kentucky has finally published a celebrated letter addressed on Feb. 26 last, to him and to Sena- paper advertisement. tor Gordon by Charles Foster of Ohio, and also another letter addressed to the same parties by STANLEY MATTHEWS and are invented for him by the Herald, we are CHARLES FOSTER. These two letters form a part of the documents containing the alleged bargain between the representatives of Mr. HAYES and certain Southern Democrats, by virtue of which bargain filibustering was stopped in the House of Representatives. and the electoral count was completed with the official declaration that Mr. HAYES was

elected President. We published Mr. Young's statement yes terday along with these letters, and with it a statement by Mr. FOSTER. This gentleman denies that there was any bargain in the case. "There was no written compact entered into," he says; and Mr. Young also says that he "told Mr. Foster that he wanted to make no bargain, no agreement." He always meant to carry through the count according to the Electoral bill; yet he adds, "there was one thing which would geographers that the Nile has its source in change me, and that was, if I thought that by voting to complete the count which wa to result in the inauguration of Mr. HAYES. I would be aiding directly or indirectly in perpetuating the usurpation of PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, I would reverse my action, and do my very utmost to defeat the

execution of the bill.' Moreover, Mr. Young told Mr. FOSTER, preliminary to the delivery of the letters in question, "that if the line of Democrats who were voting to execute the law should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. HAYES would no more be the President than he (FOSTER) would be. FOSTER said he believed this." Under these circumstances it was that Mr. Young re quired of Mr. Foster in writing "assurances that if Gov. HAYES was inaugurated President, he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that the people of those States should control their own affairs in their own way as free from any intervention by the Federal authority as the State of Ohio."

In compliance with this demand, FOSTER undertook to make the Southern Democrats certain, in writing, that if they allowed Haves to become President he would do what they wanted. First, however, telling them that " he had a letter in his pocket just received from Gov. HAYES, thanking him for his speech, and endorsing it." Then the next morning FOSTER submitted to Brown the draft of the desired pledge. "Read that." Mr. BROWN "took his pen and erased one paragraph, and told him that it could be made fuller and stronger but that from the honorable men who gave it in good faith it was sufficient." Afterward, however, Mr. FOSTER brought to Mr. Brown a different letter signed by himself and Mr. Matthews. Mr. Brown objected to some of its expressions, and was told that Mr. MATTHEWS had written it. "Brown," said Foster, "that is intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfil ment of all the assurances I have given you." But seeing the original letter on FOSTER'S desk Mr. Brown said, "Sign that also;" and Foster replied, "Certainly, with pleasure." This original letter which alone signed, was in the following words:

House of Representatives. \(\)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1877. \(\)

Gentlemen: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Gov. Haves's policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say in reply that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have adopted such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to centred their own affairs in their own States of South Carown affairs in their right to centred their own affairs in their way; and to say further, that we feel authorized from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. HAYES and his views on this question to pledge correleves to you for him that such will CHAS, FOSTER. on. John Young Brown and John B. GORDON

The other letter, which MATTHEWS had MATTHEWS and FOSTER, ran as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1877. Gentlemen: Referring to the conversation with you yesterdity, in which Gov. Haves a pelicy as to the status of certain South in States was discussed, we desire to say that we an assure you, in the strongest possible manner, of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louislana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to say further that from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Haves and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his Administration. most complete confidence in.
policy of his Administration.
Respectfully.
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

To the Hon, John B. Gordon and the Hon, John Young Brown.

after reading it no one can question the fact that the electoral count was completed, and Mr. Hayes declared elected by virtue of an agreement, an applications of the days of Prolemy, has been the pointment, or only obeyed the Fraudulent progression. agreement, an understanding or whatever | discovery of the sources of the Nile. To | President's order in making it. you choose to call it, between the next friends and representatives of Mr. HAYES in Washington and the Southern Democrats of the House of Representatives of Representatives of the House of Representatives of the Victor, the glorious prize of success?" When one considers that this success? When one considers that this success? When one considers that this success that this success that this success that the sources of the Nile. To solve it many be, the Hon. Maddistance in the House of Louisiana will be cheered by palm of the victor, the glorious prize of success that this success that this success that this success that this success that the weak the house of the House o tives. But for this understanding the cess has been won by changing the name of could not have been completed, and Hayes could not have been installed.

The Southern, men insisted on having it in the control of the southern men insisted on having it in the control of the southern men insisted on having it in the control of the southern men insisted on having it in the control of the control of the control of the southern men insisted on having it in the control of th The Southern men insisted on having it in | "Alexandra Nyanza," and then assuming it writing, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Matthews | to be the source of the Nile, the expedient put it in writing. "We feel authorized," seems to us as contemptible as it is dis-wrote Mr. MATTHEWS, "to pledge ourselves honest. wrote Mr. Matthews, "to pledge ourselves to you for Gov. Hayes that such will be his policy." "From knowledge of Gov. Hayes to a bit of good work which Stan.

Ley has done on Lake Tanganyika. He has together, "we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his Administration." It was on these written agreements that the Southern men acted; and these agreements were given for no the lake. It would appear from Mr. Stanley's investigations that be
shown that Cameron was mistaken in thinklake an outlet of Lake Tanganyika, because he observed a current from the lake. It would appear from Mr. Stanley's investigations that besentatives of their race. Complete consentatives of his achievements in transferring Louisiana from Tilden to Hayes.

The two mulatto confederates on the loser of their race. Complaint is made other purpose and with no other object than | fore long such may be the case, but that for to secure from the Southern men a stoppage | the present Tanganyika has no known outof filibustering in the House of Representa-tives. One thing was given in consideration. Mr. Standey gives us at some length his with relief to Supply a France Market and that its waters are rising rapidly. of the other; and it was just as much a bargain and a compact as when a merchant
gain and a compact as when a merchant
sells a bill of goods on crysta to be paid for
correct one. He also rectifies his previous is on credit to be paid for | correct one. He also rectifies his previous

and Senator Gordon as the representatives | which his assumptions are sure to bring of the Southern Democrats. The Democrats upon him from geographers, who will not performed their part of the agreement promptly; but as yet Hayes has not performed his.

Stanley in Africa. doits of their correspondent. Mr. STANLEY talks of working around to We are reluctantly compelled by the his Alexandra Nyanza from the western persistent efforts made by the Herald to here of Tanganyika. We sincerely hope he invest Mr. STANLEY's explorations with an will abandon this project for the far more importance which does not belong to them, important one of following the Congo from to revert to the so-called discoveries of that Nganwé to its mouth. He will gain no gentleman, more especially as they have to credit by visiting any number of little lakes some extent been endorsed by a paper out of which affluents flow into the Victoria usually so well informed as the Times. It is Nyanza; and he will only take the rank true that the latter journal carefully abwhich the Times and Herald have so premastains from crediting Mr. STANLEY with the turely bestowed upon him after an achievediscoveries of Capt. SPEKE, which the Herald has not shrunk from doing, and | ment such as this of the Congo. Then, but shows itself far more conversant with the not till then, can we place him on an equality as an African explorer with Livexisting conditions of African geography INGSTONE, SPEKE, and CAMERON. than the journal which seems intent upon sacrificing Mr. STANLEY'S reputation as an

explorer to his immediate value as a news

While even Mr. STANLEY himself makes

no claim to many of the discoveries which

sorry to say that we cannot absolve him

from the charge of gross exaggeration as to

the bearing upon what he calls the prob-

lems of African geography, of the new facts

which his investigations have brought to

light, and which we shall endeavor to place

at their proper value. No doubt this is

partly due to the exigencies of his position.

As a correspondent of the Herald, he is

bound to be sensational. Every letter which

he addresses in his journalistic capacity

must contain something out of which capi-

tat can be made. If his explorations have

not furnished him with the necessary mate-

rial, his only chance is to presume on the

ignorance of the public, and to construct

problems which don't exist, in order to give

himself the credit of solving them.

It has now become an accepted fact by all

the lake known as the Victoria Nyanza,

which was discovered by Capt. Speke in

anza discovered by Baker in 1864, who owed

his success to a tracing given him by Capt

SPEKE, as he has always very handsomel

icknowledged. This latter lake has bee

found by Gesst, who has since surveyed it

not to be a source of the Nile, but a back-

water, adding nothing to its volume. There

the Nile system which required solution

since Mr. STANLEY has been in these regions.

That he has verified Capt. Speke's delinea-

tion of the Victoria Nyanza, only proves the

excellent geographical results achieved by

that officer; and Mr. STANLEY deserves

every credit for the minute survey he has

made of the lake which confirmed the accu-

racy of Capt. SPEKE's hypothesis. It is a

pity he should not have been content to rest

upon these laurels. Instead of this, he has

assumed that if he can find out which of the

numerous tributaries flowing into the Victo-

ria Nyanza is the largest and longest, he

will be entitled to claim that as the Nile.

First, he found the Shimeeyu, and called

that the source of the Nile. Unfortu-

nately he afterward came upon a much

then he called that the Alexandra Nile

and GRANT, and it is a gross violation of

name to be given to it by a gentleman who

isits it fifteen years after its first discovery

and calls it the Alexandra Nile, in order

may claim to have discovered the source of

Nile, any more than a stream running into

Lake Superior can be called the St. Law-

rence; and in the second place, if it was the

Nile, he has not discovered it. This he

"Capt John Hanning Speak and Capt James Gras both British officers, while on their way to Uganda search for the outlet of the Vutoria Lake, crossed the way river—the Ackstidra Nile. What they those about it I do not know. I have not their books at hand

no doubt largely to be accounted for by the

SPEKE's book he would have found that that

Mr. STANLEY would also have found, had

Nyanza. Speke lived for several weeks at Rumaniki's, almost on the banks of the

Kageera, and within fifty miles of the lake

which Mr. STANLEY never saw, but of which

a map is given in the Herald, as though he

discovered it, he has no right to call the

this lake is Akenyara, and it is to be found

carefully delineated in one of Speke's maps.

"Alexandra Nyanza." The proper name of |

What I could not see," says Mr. STANLEY,

"because of the mountains of Ugafu, was

frankly admits, as follows:

the Nile. In the first place, it is not th

1858; and that it flows into the Albert Ny

A Proposal to Revive Imprisonment

laurels, merely because two newspapers are

pecuniarily interested in magnifying the ex-

for Debt. A prominent feature of modern law reform in this State and in England has been the abolition of arrest and imprisonment for debt, except in cases of actual fraud. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the change, and few lawyers can be found to favor a restoration of the old system where the new one has been tried. There are som exceptions, however, as is shown by a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. J. C. J. LANGBEIN, whom we understand to be a member of the bar. This gentleman proposes to the people of the State of New York, not only that they shall revive imprisonment for simple contract debts, but that in doing so they shall make a class distinction which we think would prove most

The bill is entitled " An act for the further protection of male employees in the city of New York." It refers only to judgments obtained in this city for work, labor, or services performed by any male employee, where the amount recovered is not more than thirty dollars, without reckoning costs. The first section of the bill provides that no property now exempt by law shall hereafter e exempt from levy or sale under an execution issued upon such a judgment. The second section provides that when an execution against the property of the debtor in such shall be issued against his person, under | was deposed and the power of the daimios which, in default of payment, he may be ar- | broken. has not existed any mystery connected with rested and imprisoned in the county jail ten

In any broad and enlightened view the legislation thus contemplated is utterly inefensible. It does not supply any need or remedy any defect. It is flatly repugnant to the democratic principle of equality before the law. In the first place, look at the title: "An act for the further protection of male employees." Why male employees, we should like to know? Are men so much worse off than women in the city of New York that they have had to send Mr. LANG-BEIN to Albany to protect them? Of course, the familiar cry of benefit to the working men is heard in support of this measure but it is widely misleading. Rich employers would not be affected by the law, because, if larger affluent, called the Kageera, which they did not pay the execution voluntarily. entirely extinguished the Shimeeyu, and their property would be taken. But how would it be with the employer of limited But this river had been examined by SPEKE | means, who, through misfortune, and without fault, owed thirty dollars each to a numall etiquette among explorers for a new | ber of his workmen, and had not money or property enough to pay them all with. He is the man who would have to go to jail. Almost every workingman in this city hopes that, should be ever discover its source, he at sometime to have an establishment of his own in which he may employ others; and when he is asked to approve such a law as this, let him think of its possible effect upon his own future.

The reason generally given for exempting certain property of judgment debtors from vy and sale upon execution, such as necessary household furniture, wearing apparel, the tools and implements of mechanics, and professional instruments and books, is that he community at large, including creditors, The ignorance which Mr. STANLEY often is interested in having all its members, in displays in discussing African geography is cluding the debtor class, able to maintain themselves and carry on their business fact that he has not read the accounts of former discoveries, or, at all events, has not reason does not apply to the case of one avocations. It is impossible to see why this Brown had corrected, and which Foster taken them with him. Had he read Capt. who owes but thirty dollars, as well as to that of a person who owes thirty thousand. officer fully appreciates the importance of So much for the first section of Mr. Landthe Kageera river as probably the largest BEIN'S bill. As to the second section, was affluent of the Victoria Nyanza; but he come back to the question whether the per affluent of the Victoria Nyanza; but he judged, and judged rightly, that where a ple want to imprison honest men for their huge lake is fed by hundreds of affluents, actual inability to pay simple contract debts several of which are nearly of a size, the | not involving any fraud? Are they disposed river that runs out of it is not the same river | to restore the system they wisely abelished as any one of those affluents. Mr. Stanler more than forty years ago? There can be may go around the lake calling every one no doubt on this point. The measure is as of its affluents the Nile, with the name of a member of some royal family prefixed; the public interest, and if the Legislature group would be perfect. but the true Nile only begins where it issues | represents either it cannot become a law. It ought to have been destroyed by the Ju written, and which was signed by both he had Capt. Speke's book with him, that action in this case detracts greatly from the he advances nothing new with regard to the credit due them for their adverse reports watershed on the west of the Victoria | generally during the present session.

Paving the Returning Boards.

The present Administration must not be

charged with ingratitude. had discovered it, and which, not having discovered it, he has no right to call the Returning Board of that State. We have already reported the fact that the chief of these rascals, Samuel B. McLin, has been appointed Associate Justice in New Mexico, as a recognition of his services. As this place is under the department of which Gen. DEVENS

tained him handsomely at the White House, and spoke admiringly of his fortifude under difficulties. Tom Anderson, his patriotic colleague of the Returning Board, is an appearance of the Returning Board, and the White House, and spoke admiringly of his fortifude under difficulties. colleague of the Returning Board, is an appetrated the frauds by which a Democrati

less be provided for in good time, as representatives of their race. Complaint is made that Haves does not more quickly and at once take care of the faithful who counted

At some future day.

Thus it is not did shed that while Mr.

HAYES was declared elected in the first place by wintness of the promise that the pro

second place by this bargain between his the notion that he has "solved problems," from their homes, places of business, and of 1875. But in 1876, when his own protensions to representatives and John Young Brown and Senator Gordon as the representatives which his assumptions are sure to bring weeks, months, or years, if they are ever found. A few of these cases are reported elsewhere politician who usurps the office of Presiden in THE SUN, and some of them are very strange see injustice done to the memory of men indeed. who are no longer alive to defend their own

The bill for the better administration of overnment in this city, known as the Omnibus harter bill, passed the Senate yesterday by a or the bill, all but two-Morrissey and BixBy-were Republicans; all the Senators voting against it were Democrats. A vigorous ort was made to make the party issue, several Senators denouncing the bill bitterly as a Republican trick. But Mr. Monussey had his answer ready for this line of argument. Fur-ther, he warned those employing it that if they thought to frighten Gov. Robinson by cracking the party whip about his ears, they were mistaken in their man.

This year's Supply bill leaves the Assembly with less jobbery than usual in it, thanks to the vigilance of some of those having it in charge and the new powers of the Governor in the matter of vetoing. Probably a majority of the members had their little private local axes eady to produce; some were actually produced; out it was not a good day for axe-grinding. The only new item added was one of \$1.150 for a fence around one of Washington's headquar-

Gov. Bedle's nominations for District Judgeships in the New Jersey cities do not all em to meet with the approval of the Demo cratic Senators. They think he ought to have ominated none but Democrats. The Governor, who carned a high reputation on the New Jersey bench, prefers to adhere to the time-hon-ored policy of the State, and keep the bench non-partisan. He has, therefore, proposed names which include few active party men, and a minority of them are Republicans. The Sencaucus has resolved to reject the Republicans, but the Governor adheres to his purpose of trying to keep the bench out of party politics.

There seems to be a sense of women's rights at Albany. The Senate bill, making women eligible to school offlees, was favorably reported in the Assembly yesterday, and the Senate passed a bill enabling married women

The insurrection in Japan would not enlanger the Mikado's throne, even though it were far more formidable than it is. It is not directed against him. It is a reactionary move-ment against his present Ministry, and in opposition to the changes so actively carried out in the direction of European civilization. Its nstigator, the old politician Shimadzu Saburo, cases is returned unsatisfied, an execution has been a male oftent ever since the Tycoon

> of the Pennsylvania prison officials who tortured te prisoner, ALLEN C. Laws, to find out whether | South Carolina. he was simulating epileptic fits. There must surely be some more humane method of detecting sham than putting the flame of a candle to a

man's foot. The daily reports from Washington inform us that Mr. Blaine of Maine follows closely on the heels of Mr. MORTON at the White House, and is usually on hand after a Cabinet meeting to offer advice or to recommend an appointment. The speech into which he was betrayed by authful indiscretion has been forgiven, and he now seeks by works of repentance to prove his loyalty, and to accept the situation. Since his loyalty, and to accept the sunandon.

Bon Increscill, has been made chaplain to the Praudulent President, everything works this with the enterprising Senator from pudiates the idea that the Mormons, as a computation, are response. appoints a round hun ired thousand patriots to office who run the Conventions.

The venerable TAFT, who turned the army over to the command of his deputy marshals and furnished opinions by the ream to eet HAYES, feels that he has been badly treated, and gives voice to his resentment from Cinein-He claims that he had been promised the Attorney-General's place, as a reward for his acrifices during the campaign, but was cast aside through the influence of JOHN SHERMAN, Failing at Washington, he rushed to Columbus with his wounded feelings, expecting, at crime until it had been accomplished, and that least, to be made Senator. But there was no balm in Guead for him. Patronage conquered the Legislature, and STANLEY MATTHEWS. TOM years after the perpetration of the murders he Senate. Father TAFT now thinks the party is on the high road to perdition, and that Haves is the worst sort of a failure, besides being a fraud. This opinion is likely to find more favor than any he ever published as Attorney.

We have a friendly regard for the ancient and provide for his wants, then there must be a national subscription to send him to Europe with GRANT. They both will shine at court, and are calculated by their graces and culture and refined habits to make a grand impression on the Justices of the Special Sessions, yesterday, the crowned heads of the Old World. If MILLER, much opposed to the popular will as it is to STRONO, and BRADLEY could go with them, the

> The Republicans boasted loudly over the the day following the event. They entimed to have carried not only their Governor and a large majority of the Legislature, but the three members of Congress, in the place of the two Democrats and one Republican of the last House. More complete returns soon abated those would have been declared three two distances are cally in regard to Const.

coived 41.539 votes, and Tilder 38.509, giving the former a majority of 3.030. At the recent coletion the three Republican candidates for rative, which will touch the hearts of posterity rative. This is the testimony in this case, and lake." Hereupon exclaims the Herald:

This is the testimony in this case, and lake." Hereupon exclaims the Herald:

ness of his achievements in transferring pelled to a lmit the illegality of the course taken by their political friends. In regard to this the committee reported as follows:

"We are constrained to declare that the notion of the

Republican managers in Florida and Louisiana, that declaration was secured in the

Republican managers in Florida and Louisiana, that declaration was secured in the

Try S. Davis, Jr., S. Damon i Brand if an Cinslowed by the declaration was secured in the

Try S. Davis, Jr., S. Damon i Brand if an Cinslowed by the declaration was secured in the

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Try S. Davis, Jr., S. Damon i Brand if an Cinslowed by the declaration was secured in the carly part

Try S. Davis, Jr., S. Dav tana. that declaration was secured in the tails; and if he would disabuse his mind of that is to say, persons mysteriously disappear | slope of the Returning Board in the early part | Proverbs.

not only Wheeler, but Hear and Frye likewis insisted that it was entirely legal and proper for that board to commit still more flagrant strongly denounced when they thought it was an Lexhibiting an instrument invented by him vote of 20 to 11. Of the Senators voting HAYES and WHEELER, actually have the effront. or moving in any part of the world may be

such detestable means.

people who live in them.

Fortunately for all concerned, the principal heir of Commodore VANDERBILT prevented litigation over the will that bequeathed him the greater part of the Commodore's property; and now this heir has shown himself possessed of his father's promptitude in carrying out the of the advantage of being able to read, when de terms of the compromise agreed upon.

Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY, and others who have so long been striving for women' rights, will rejoice with the President of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in the successful founding of the Apprentices' Library's new free evening schools for women who wish to be instructed in the art of drawing.

It having been asserted in some of the newspapers that STANLEY MATTHEWS, the gentleman of variable politics who has recently been elected Senator from Ohio, is a brother-inlaw of the spurious Administration, the Chicago Inter-Ocean has undertaken to set the matter straight. According to that authority, Gov HAYES married Miss WEBB, daughter of Dr. WEBB of Chillicothe. Senator MATTHEWS mar ried Miss Black of Tennessee. Dr. Joseph WERE the brother of Mrs. Haves, married a sister of Senator Matthews. Thus it seems that Haves and Marrinews are both brothers-in-law of Dr. WEBB, but neither is brother-inlaw to the other. Still, the relationship appears to be close enough for all practical purposes, as was shown when MATTHEWS gave pledges to Even a convicted murderer has some the Southern Democrats regarding the policy rights; but this does not seem to be the opinion which the brother-in-law to his brother-in-law. would pursue in relation to Louisiana and

> HAYES is the Fraudulent President, and BOB INGERSOLL is his chaplain.

The Salt Lake Herald of March 24, which ntains the news of LEE's execution, has an editorial article upon that subject which acquires interest from the fact that the *Herald* is a Mormon organ, and is understood to reflect the views of BRIGHAM YOUNG. It says that from its knowledge of public opinion in Utah, it is sat isfled that the execution of LEE has caused joy rather than sorrow to a large portion of the people of the Territory, for the reason that his erime has been a dark shadow thrown over the ceached the conclusion that he was mistaken in sible for a crime which they look upon wit abhorrence. It further says that justice migh have overtaken LEE much sooner than it did the officers of the law had sought its execut upon the guilty only, instead of trying to sadd crime upon the whole people, and esp ially upon those high in authority in th church, but that, failing to find any evidence t justify in a court of justice their wholesa charges, they preferred to let the guilty go un punished rather than have the truth known Since Lee's execution, efforts have been made to show that the Mountain Meadow massacr. was brought about by orders from BRIGHAM the selfishly thrust himself into the Cabinet. Young, but the weight of evidence is to the effect that the Prophet knew nothing of that Scort's agent and attorney, was chosen over his | took no measures to expose and punish the men who were engaged in ; one of the most and fearful outrages ever committed on this continent, though all the circumstances of the

erime must have been fully known to him. A fine of one cent for assault is a pretty lear indication of the Court's opinion of the as-We have a friendly regard for the ancient TAFT, netwithstanding his bad law and his shocking opinions. If the Fraudulent Administration will not take pity on the poor old man, requested a well-to-do clerk to pay only a single dollar of \$100 that he owed for provisions supplied to his family, and the clerk insulted him instead of trying to pay his honest delt.

An altereation followed, and then the arrest of and Justice Wandell's laconic commentawas, 'Fined one cent."

When Simon Cameron received the final The Republicans boasted loudly over the results of the recent New Hampshire election the day following the event. They claimed to the Fraudulent Cabinet, he frankly admitted second the complete regard to Con-sequent; and it finally turned out that the "if Donal to hadn't a just let 'em set, as it were." Democrats had redected Jones in the First Dis-trict.

In truth, notwithstanding the discouraging Simon always weeps in an emergency. SAMUEL a fruit, heaven-standing to the Democrats fought of battle this spring they made a handsome in over the vote of last fall. Hayes then re-Demogratic candidates 37.648, leaving to the Republicans a majority of 2.080. This is reducing the Republican majority of last fall by 950. This puts another face on the affair; and with the same fate at the hands of a President of his own making. "I wouldn't mind it so much," cried the wild Winnebago, which are the same fate at the hands of a President of his own making. "I wouldn't mind it so much," cried the wild Winnebago, which is the same fate at the hands of a President of his own making. "I wouldn't mind it so much," cried the wild Winnebago. ignation and a kind letter of acceptance, as the martyr President did in my case. But as it stands now, it looks so much like a beet in the rear that DONALD will never be happy more. I new how it is myself?" "Something must lone," and Simon shouled "Wiggle, waggie in the remotest parts of Pennsylvania.

Among all the great influences there is non not access the press. There must be an intellected of it. The main is the power. The mwsspecies at violatine date a man commot keep the action. The mwsspacer ought to be both pressenter. It is a public institution, it may be a

substitute for brains, and that is the reason why Jay Goulle's stool pigeon is such an expensive

The Best Tribute to Woman. To the Forton of The Sun - See W

The noblest complicaent ever paid to pure | To run Forrest or Tue sux-sic: In Tr

THE ELECTROSCOPE,

Is this Marvel to be the Next Achievement of Modern Science! TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An emi-

held for the present, is said to be on the rein violations of law than those which they so of publishing a series of important discoveries ery to expect the American people to acknowledge the validity of their title to the offices which they have succeeded in capturing by will supersede in a very short time the ordinary WENDELL PHILLIPS'S cullogy of John Shenman has truth in it. "He entered Congress poor and left it rich." Unlike the fabled samples of them, to any customer supplied with wagoner, John never called on Hercules, but the same instrument, whether in Liver-pool, London, Parls, Berlin, Calentta, Peking. pool, London, Paris, Berlin, Calentta, Peking, San Francisco, or New Orleans. Fugitive erimi-For the moment the frost has improved the condition of the most abominable streets of the city. It was disgusting, before it came, to pass through the lower parts of Thompson, | will be enabled to glance at any time at the very Washington, and Greenwich streets, or through Morris, Thames, and Boxter for through Mulberry and Crosby streets, or through portions of Mott, Elizabeth, and ously in all the galleries of Europe and America Hester streets. The effect of a warm day upon the masses of foul matter now temporarily har-enabled to consult in their own rooms any rare dened in these streets will be death to many people who live in them.

And valuable work or manuscript in the British Museum, Louvre, or Vatican, by simply requesting the librarians to place the book, opened at the desired page, into this marvellous apparatus. The electroscope will undoubtedly su persede the ordinary methods of telegraphy, as it matters very little how long or how short may be the message transmitted by it; not to speak

> of the sender. And further, in case the telephone, the new instrument for earrying musical sounds, should succeed also in transmitting ordinary conversa-tions, a combination of the electroscope and telephone will be made which will permit peo ple, not only actually to converse with each other, no matter how far they are apart but also to look into each other's eyes, and watch their every mien, expression, gesture and motion while in the electroscope, Both telephone and electroscope applied on a large scale would render it possible to represent at one time on a hundred stages in various parts f the world the opera or play sung or acted in

sired, the original despatch in the handwriting

of the world the opera or play sung or acted in any given theatre. The actors and singers will present of course, a certain ethercal appearance, when thus viewed from a great distance, which, however, will not always prove really unpleasant to the audience.

The invention is based, as far as known, on the principle of transmitting the waves of light given out by objects, in a manner similar to the transmission of sound waves by the telephone. Everybody knows that the sensations of color which we perceive are due to the varying strength and rapidity of the undulations of light emanating from the objects we look upon. Now, the destroscope consists, to all outward appearance, of two empty boxes, or rooms, according to the size required. One of the compartments is the transmiter, the other the receiver. In both compartments one side or wall presents the ends of a multitude of quasi-electric wires of a peculiar make and consistency. Each of these innumerable wires transmits with the utmost accuracy the faintest and strongest undulations of every delicate or heavy wave of color that strikes it horizontally any thousands of wires of the thickness of ne carry conjointly the undulations of col-manating from a painting less than a fo-pure. The wires are twisted outside of it is trument into acade, which may be extend a its destination above or below ground, arough the water. On entering the reservance cable is untwisted, and each tiny wire he cable is untwisted, and each tiny nade to occupy again its proper positi-ide or wall of the compartment. The coon, acting as the receiver, differs f ransmitter in being constantly kept fit is newly discovered gas, a sort of a dectric ether, in which the currents of color become resplendent again, and by if which the objects or persons prese ELECTRICIAN. NEW YORK, March 28.

THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY. History of the Office-Cost Under Past Ad-

ministrations and at Present. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ffice of Corporation Attorney was created under the provisions of the Dongan charter by the Common Council. That body appointed he Corporation Attorney until the charter of 1830 went into effect, by the provisions of which he Law Department was created, and the Cororation Attorney was declared the head of a ureau therein. The charters of 1849, 1857. 1870, and 1873 continued the office of Corpora tion Attorney as the head of a bureau in the

ey, from May, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1873, a period our years and eight months, amounted to four years and eight months, amounted to \$30,000 per annum. During his term of office he jaid into the city treasury \$5,100,10.
The exist of running the Corp ration Attor-ney's office during the time H. M. Hangles was Corporation Attorney, from Jan. 1, 1873, to Sept. 1, 1875, a period of two years and eight mentis, amounted to \$15,000 per annum, and during his term of office he paid into the city treasury \$10,500,48.
The cest of causing the Corporation Attorory \$10,550.48.

Seest of running the Corporation Attoroffice under the administration of Wm. A the present Corporation Attorney, fro 1, 1875, to March 1, 1877, amounts

Sept. 1. 1875, to March 1. 1877, amounts to \$12,000 per annum, and during that period, one year and six membrs, he has pull into the city treasury \$11,400.03; and in addition to the has paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department for penalties collected under chapter 742 of the laws of 1871, \$1,615.

The duties of the Corporation Attorney are not only to presecute actions for the recovery of penalties for violations of the corporation ordinances, but also to presecute actions instituted on behalf of the Fire Commissioners to recover penalties under chapter 742 of the laws of 1871; to presecute actions for the recovery dependence of the Commissioners to recover of the Kerise Law to attend to all law business of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and to presecute actions instituted on their behalf in abandonment and business of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and to presecute actions instituted to collect penalties under chapter \$12.00 the law of 1874, known as the Trunney act.

Yours truly.

Robust P. Noat,

Assistant Corporation Attorney.

Poetical Prayers.

ther it has we see that it was the forms for the pulpit. It is such unwise in attents as this which emphasize in the mind one non-Epis opalian Caristians the value liturary.

A Particular Ferry Master.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Permit in

The Cap and Gown.

New H. ven, March 28.—The reports printe

SUNBELLIES,

-A cavalry officer has been arrested in It is said in San Francisco that Sources The eldest son of the Emperor Fran

The Virginia Legislature is discussible

ween the Cardand Secretary of the Pope a rt of Russia, tending, as many believe, to indiprelations between the Vatican and the c The rude force of mea like Morton nts, to e-grain political exigencies, to sen

The members of the Chinese Emi ere charmed with M. dam Tussami's wax work London. It is probable they would have di-ssenthusiasm had not ignorance of the lange Look ere, Bill; here's all the images broke to ing out for a walk !?

-Capt. Boyton has regretfully declined to rim across the Straits of Messina, having builty deterred from the feat by good authoritie shoals of doz-fish while crossing. The King of conferred upon him the Cross of a Cavalier or The Paris Moniteur and the Libert and

death of Mile. Aimee, of operation the of an unnouncement in an unnau ndent in the Far West, of which the details intend. After mentioning Mile. Atmee's variational Paris, they give her ago as 37. -William Delahanty, who murdered his

murder Delahanty was arrested, but was dis-

A Paris critic speaks with considerable ch, though weak in the lower notes, is remark this -Disagreeable news for agriculturists

-The Court of Cassation of Naples ha

ist pronounced against the abolition of capit ient in that section, which amendment had number only declining to vote. Also, the Fa gital punishment. It now appears that the neial Parliament in Rome, will meet with g

-Leopold von Ranke, the eminent Gern torian, is \$1 years of age, and it was slxty year with that he graduated from the University of L. ament of that anniversary was made the orwhelming him with honors. The Empere any bestawed upon him the Order of the Cerrst Class—the first time that any scholar emed worthy of that bauble by a German more Ricen sent an autograph letter of congratula ortrait of the Emperor. The Crown Prince of he historian in person. The King of Sweden the Grand Cross of the Order of the North S

It would be difficult to imagine a me swindle than that perpetrated by three who consured to de rand poor persons i which were full of empty boxes. The employm received the poor applicant's dollar, or to get work. The swindler in the store decipe.

O as security, which sum the neety unfortunals is able, of course, to produce. Only about \$70 had be e in this way when the three frauds for esin a police station, and they will, do aded with steady but unremmerative emp

A young man evolved the following oposition. "Isn't it odd to hear people talk - a out blue glass? I thought everybody knew the

-Boucleault said to a Chicago Inter-Ocean orter, when asked why so few good plays are yournalism and periodical writing have absorb have not leisure to allow anything to rem-